

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Week In the War

GERMANY'S long heralded offensive has arrived and is in progress. It will perhaps be the decisive battle of the war. The war perhaps is used advisedly for should a substantial success attend the Germans' greatest effort this battle will not be the decisive conflict of the great struggle. Under those circumstances such decisive engagement will only come when the full force of the United States is joined to and combined with those of the Allies. Anything short of a complete and overwhelming victory for Germany now would not decide the war. In any event the Allies and the United States will fight on until autocracy is hopelessly and forever beaten and democracy rises triumphant from the great conflict.

On the other hand, however, anything short of a far reaching victory for the Germans means this is the culmination of the fighting, the climax, the turning point for German arms. The time was the psychological one for them to strike. They must win now or they cannot win at all. From this time forward the combined armies of the Allies and the United States will increase in numbers and in power faster than can those of the Central Powers. Failure to make a great advance now means inability to make any advances later.

Whatever be the result of this great battle the cost to Germany is certain to be enormous. Germany has the offensive and in this war it has been time and again demonstrated that it is the attacker who suffers the most heavily. For every British soldier killed, wounded, or made a prisoner several Germans will lose their lives and several others will be incapacitated. It is the Boche who is advancing against a withering fire which mows men down like grass and winnows regiments as chaff is winnowed. It is, then, evident, that only a victory of great magnitude can commence to compensate for such tremendous losses.

We are told from Washington that by August the United States will have a fleet of battleplanes larger than the present fleets of Germany, Great Britain and France combined. This announcement is one of the most important recently made for it means that then the Allies' battleplane fleet will be more than five times as large as Germany's. It means absolute control of the air for the Allies on the Western front. Control of the air to be a great factor in the winning of the war.

As yet the military participation of the United States is comparatively small. American troops occupy sectors only a fifth or a sixth as large as where the great battle is now raging. This is only America's beginning. Each day, each week, each month the strength and usefulness of the United States will grow. Its troops are fresh, young, stalwart and sturdy, men not weakened in body and in nerves by a long continued strain. These are the reinforcements of which the Allies are assured. Such reinforcements as France, Germany and Austria cannot command. From now on they must call upon the very young and sturdy and those in the declining years of life.

These are reasons why the Germans must win now or fail, why the High War Lords are launching what they hope to be the decisive blow.

This tremendous offensive is a confession of weakness. It is an acknowledgment that the campaign of submarine ruthlessness has failed. Unrestricted submarine warfare was to starve Great Britain to its knees in six months. Then a year for this was allowed. The sacrifice of thousands upon tens of thousands of lives, the crippling of hundreds of thousands of German workers, men who will be later needed sorely in industrial pursuits would never have been considered had the war lords a hope of winning otherwise.

Partial success of Germany's military effort can prolong the war further for Germany at most. There is perhaps that much further to drive the Boche back. On the other hand it may expedite the defeat of the Central powers by setting forward the day when certain collapse will come.

Press reports received up to last evening showed the British lines holding splendidly. While the Germans claimed their program had gone forward exactly as planned and to the very minute, papers taken from prisoners showed it otherwise. Despatches thus far received indicate the great drive has not been the success anticipated and claimed. Channel ports are said to be the objectives. They are far away from the Hun's most advanced positions. The enemy has not cut the Allies' lines. General Haig reports them intact. The British have fallen back in places a considerable distance, the line has merely bent and stretched. Here again has the offensive failed.

The surprise attack on the French front where it meets the British line has also failed. Thus the Allies present an unbroken front to the enemy at this point where it was planned to sever them.

On the other fronts events are overshadowed by the greater ones in Picardy. Italian air forces have gained superiority over the Austro-German fleets. In Palestine the British are pushing forward and spreading out their lines, though the Turks are resisting stubbornly. The week ends with the general situation not in any way unsatisfactory to the Allies.

W. S. S.

Over in France today many thousands of boys of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australasia and South Africa are laying down their lives in order to make the world safe for democracy. Soon many hundreds and thousands of our own boys will be treading the same bloody path. What are YOU doing today to back them up?

For Cheaper Rates

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLERSON'S idea in desiring to have the government take over the telephone, telephone, wireless and cable lines of the United States as a permanent thing is that under government ownership and operation these utilities may be cheapened and made more available to the people. A bill embodying his recommendations is now before congress.

Declaring that service in the United States represents "grave failures in modern communication," Postmaster General Burleson offers to establish adequate facilities "and at reasonable rates."

The postmaster general's proposal comes as the climax of an attempt by the telephone company to increase its rates and reduce its service, giving as reasons, the extraordinary demands put upon it by the government's war activities.

In his annual reports to congress the postmaster general has repeatedly recommended government operation of interstate telephone and telegraph lines as part of the postal establishment. Evidently he regarded the time opportune to propose that if congress would give authority, the postoffice department would make a start by operating the local system on surplus revenues of the postal service and without increasing rates or reducing pay of employees. Expense of operation, he estimated can be reduced easily by one-third under government control. The entire revenue collecting and accounting system, he said "can be practically displaced under postal methods and the work reduced substantially to one of maintenance and development."

The use of these great facilities of communicating by electricity," said Mr. Burleson in a letter to Vice-President Marshall, "is woefully restricted among the masses of the people by the necessities of the interest of private persons who own and manage them. Among the masses of the people, even here in Washington, the capital of the richest country in the world, the majority are denied the great convenience of telephone service should be provided at reasonable cost, in fact as low cost as efficient service permits, so that the largest number possible may use it."

The conclusion cannot be escaped that private rate-making is responsible for the out-of-date and inadequate telephone service, and for its resulting breakdown and congestion of traffic in Washington. And the local company proposes relief only by destroying the higher rates, even more of the existing traffic to the city.

Referring the telephone system of the entire country, Mr. Burleson disclosed "it costs the American as much to send his communication over the wires, mile for mile, as it costs him to ship a ton of freight on the railway."

Comparing toll line rates in Continental Europe and America, Mr. Burleson gave congress figures to show that the average American rate for 100 miles is sixty cents against twenty cents abroad; \$1.20 for 200 miles against thirty-seven cents abroad; \$2.40 for 400 miles against thirty-nine cents abroad; \$3.60 for 500 miles against forty-six cents abroad, and \$4.20 for 700 miles against fifty-three cents abroad.

W. S. S.

Jury Rights

OVER the statement that jurymen, sworn to render a true verdict according to the law and the evidence, have the RIGHT to vote as they deem fit, there is no room for argument. But what about a juror who would exercise this right at the expense of common sense and in the face of a presentation of undisputed fact? A jurymen has a right to announce that two and two make five, if he wants to, and the judge has the right to discharge that juror from the panel.

There is not a man of reason in Honolulu who has followed the course of our courts who does not know of case after case where every consideration of law and justice has been thrown out of the reckoning by our trial juries, with verdicts rendered on sentimental, lodge, race or business reasons.

We all know it, so why talk excitedly about the sacred right of a jurymen to make a monkey out of the law and the courts. Why not recognize the fact of the too frequent breakdown in our machinery of justice and applaud the judge who is big enough to take a clear and open stand against this? We all know that it is the most difficult thing in the world to secure a jury conviction of an illicit dealer in booze, and at the same time we all know that booze is being sold illicitly. Why should the average juror protect the bootlegger and the blind pig? And yet, that is just what they do and everyone familiar with our courts knows it.

It is quite the proper thing to uphold the principle of the jury system, but quite another to stand for repeated abuses of that system. Judge Vaughan has not injured the constitutional rights of the jurors he dismissed, but he has taken a step that perhaps will guard the constitutional rights of the law abiding members of the community, that being the right to be protected against law breakers by having them tried fairly and convicted when guilty. His action deals with a particular case. Our comments are not directed at that particular case—the province of a newspaper not being to declare any unconvicted person guilty. Our comment is to the general principle, the principle that would bring a return of undiluted justice and a fearless carrying out of law to our courts.

Former President Taft and a host of others of equal prominence at the bar and of equal standing as citizens recognize the abuses that have crept into our courts and are attempting to correct them. It is not Judge Vaughan alone who is attempting to draw public attention to present day jury customs.

BREVITIES

The old buildings on land in the proposed civic center site off King Street will be auctioned off on April 5.

The case of W. C. Kuikua, charged with assaulting a girl under fifteen years, has been continued until Tuesday morning in Circuit Judge Heen's court.

Circuit Judge Ashford has transferred to Circuit Judge Edging's court the case of J. F. Colburn against the Kapihani estate, an action for accounting and disclosure.

Draft Board No. 1, organized into the engineer branch of the army yesterday, two Honoluluans—Carl P. Wikander and Edwin Burnham Keefe. They will be attached to the forestry division of the Twentieth Engineers.

David Kane, a Hawaiian employee of the Allen & Robinson lumber yard, was hit on his breast yesterday morning by a scaffolding. He was treated for a breast abrasion at the emergency hospital.

Rev. Norman C. Schenck, superintendent of the Chinese department of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, will be the speaker at the eleven o'clock service this morning at Kaunakapili Church.

The toe of T. Umada, a five-year-old Japanese boy, was nearly severed by a piece of glass which he stepped on at his home on Boretania Street yesterday morning. The wound was treated at the emergency hospital.

Signals were made by Major Clark, U. S. A., army chief, while flying over the forts recently between the harbor and Diamond head. It is likely that the birdman and the men in charge of the guns will cooperate this year when the big gun practice is held.

Frank Costa, a member of Alena committed suicide last Wednesday night in the room of a Filipino acquaintance by cutting his throat with a razor. Deputy Sheriff John Fernandez is quoted as saying the man killed himself because he believed his wife was faithless.

For the next six months Pastor David C. Peters, of the Christian Church, will devote his time in national army training camps for the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Rationing of his leave of absence, together with pay for the period, will be made on Wednesday evening.

Not until after the draft will any change be made with reference to the adjutant-generalship of the Hawaiian National Guard. This was announced at grand headquarters yesterday. Major Will Wayne, will continue as acting adjutant-general, under his appointment made two weeks ago.

Orders reached department headquarters yesterday detaching Capt. George Armitage, quartermaster reserve corps, on duty at the Honolulu depot office, and transferring him to New York. Before being commissioned, Captain Armitage was a civilian engineer in charge of army construction work.

John Marks and Sebastian Reley, charged with stealing a cow from the Oahu Railway and Land Co., were arraigned in Circuit Court yesterday. Bonds were fixed at \$2000 in each case and the matters continued until Saturday for plea. The defendants are represented by Attorney William T. Ravilina.

At the McKinley High School last night 141 applicants took the mental examination for positions in the police and fire departments. Twenty-two of the applicants were women who seek the position of police matron. Only thirteen of the applicants are seeking enrollment with the Honolulu fire department.

So ill was E. J. Barringer, a Laupahoehoe homesteader, that he had to be taken to the Mauna Kea yesterday by the city ambulance. Accompanied by Mrs. Barringer, he is returning to his home on Oahu. His condition is said to be very critical, but he is expected to return to his home before he becomes still worse.

Fifteen dollars is the total amount of the loss specified in the six charges of larceny which has been made against J. M. Dupont, a baker, by the Young Hotel management. He is charged with selling bread outside of the Young bakery, principally in the saloons. His hearing in the police court has been set for next Monday morning.

Schoolchildren who are earning money for war stamps or Red Cross will be given an opportunity to work for the government by picking castor oil beans for the U. S. experiment station. J. M. Westgate announces that he will pay five cents per pound for all ripe castor bean seeds brought to the station on Pensacola Street. The seeds are wanted by the government for planting.

Mani bonds yesterday described \$300,000 worth of territorial bonds was the understanding that the money will go toward the completion of the Oahu reservoir. The Baldwin National Bank of Kahului purchased \$17,000 worth of bonds through Bishop & Company and the Bank of Maui of Wailuku purchased \$13,000 worth through the Bank of Hawaii.

Attorneys for the C. M. Cooke Estate, who recovered the amounts of rent of the quarters occupied by the government department, filed notice yesterday of the presenting of a bill of costs which is to be heard March 25. From this time the defendant, A. C. Montgomery has six months in which to perfect an appeal of the case which is believed to be in contemplation.

In the supreme court yesterday the case of Jose V. Maciel versus K. W. Kalua and the Pacific Utilities Commission versus the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company were ordered taken as submitted on the briefs. The case of Nina Bertelmann, et al. versus Joseph Cockett, et al. was argued and submitted. The defendant's bill of costs in the case of Alfred N. Haydel versus William B. Lincoln, et al. was taxed in the sum of \$34.05.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the FARIS MANUFACTURING CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

Col. Howard Hathaway, collector of internal revenue, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the Territory yesterday. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Cooke yesterday morning.

Will P. Thomas, Oahu, pineapple planter, is seeking from 500 to 1500 acres in the Sacramento Valley for cotton and fruit raising, according to General Secretary, Board of the Sacramento Valley development association.

In the absence of Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry W. Kinney, who will leave next week for the mainland to recruit new teachers, L. G. Blackman, commandant of the Honolulu Military Academy, and member of the school board will serve as acting superintendent of public instruction.

The suit of S. W. Nawahi by his next friend J. Lightfoot against Attorney Charles F. Peterson and Gabriel Kamalania in which a demurrer was recently sustained by Circuit Judge C. W. Ashford was dismissed yesterday, as no amended petition was filed within the period permitted by the court.

Oldest Gardener of San Francisco
Old Hawaii Resident

Although Over the Century Mark, He Takes Care of His Own and the Neighbors' War Gardens and Continues in Perfect Health

An old resident of Hawaii has been discovered in one of the oldest residents of San Francisco, a man of 103 years who is actively engaged in raising a war garden to help out the vegetable supply of the family garden. His name is Anto Souza Teceira, and he left Hawaii for San Francisco twenty years ago.

His picture, taken leaning on his hoe in the midst of his little garden, was published in a recent number of a San Francisco paper, which says of him: "Anto Souza Teceira, aged 103 years, who has never known a sick day in his whole life, has just landed in the battalion of food savers by actively engaging in the production of more food."

He lives at 2836 Chapman Street, and his entire home is surrounded by a fine crop of potatoes, onions and other vegetables, which he cares for himself. Not content with this, he has constituted himself as assistant to his neighbors in their constant campaign to save food.

Teceira is a native of Portugal and spent twenty years of his life in Hawaii, coming to this Coast seventeen years ago. His wife, who is ninety-seven and whom he married seventy-two years ago, is his constant companion. They smoke when he feels like it, drink when he is thirsty, eat only what he likes, takes plenty of exercise and sleeps eight hours every twenty-four.

W. S. S.

SAMUEL F. NOTT
CLAIMED BY DEATH

Well Known Honolulu Business Man Answers Call in Prime of Life

Samuel F. Nott, of Wilhelmina Rise, Kaimuki, died shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning in the Queen's Hospital, following an illness of a month's duration and an operation for ulcer of the stomach ten days ago.

Samuel Francis Nott was born in Brooklyn, New York, on May 15, 1877, and, with his parents, came to Honolulu in March, 1881, making his residence here ever since. He would have been forty-one years old on May 15 next. Mr. Nott was educated at St. Louis College, this city, from where he graduated with high honors. For many years he was connected with the hardware department of Theo. H. Davies & Co., where he was held in general esteem. He was a past chancellor of McKinley Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, and president of the Pacific Amateur Baseball League. He was always an enthusiastic and active member of the athletic and for the past two years controlled Muirfield Field, where nearly all the city athletic events are held. Mr. Nott had a wide circle of friends who will miss him.

The deceased is survived by the widow and three children, Maud, Francis and Ralph; a sister, Mrs. J. B. Gibson of Twelfth Avenue, Kaimuki, and three brothers, James Nott and Thomas Nott of this city, and William Nott, now residing in the mainland.

W. S. S.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED
FROM HAWAII—C. Spreiter, Mrs. W. H. Fry, Louie, and Mrs. J. M. Johnson. Dr. A. W. Harris, Dr. A. S. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman and three children, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. J. A. Myers, Miss L. Clark, Mrs. E. R. White, Mrs. E. Phillips, Miss Winslow, Miss C. M. Shipman, W. O. Smith, Charles Lewis, Mrs. Julia Lewis, C. B. Roe, E. B. White, E. Brinkbell, Mrs. M. Anderson, Harada, C. A. Chubb, Harry E. Ebel, W. R. Bellison, T. Sasaki, K. Terada, Jack Weller, Thomas J. K. Evans, S. M. Kanakamui, Fred S. H. Hughes, J. C. McManis, Mrs. Greenbaum, C. H. Hughes, Miss W. Maxwell, Mrs. Fred Cooke, R. L. Little, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Charles Lewis, Mrs. Julia Lewis, L. H. Hough, P. O. Schmidt, D. B. Blake, Julian Yates, Miss C. Lopez, Miss K. Kurah, T. W. Wells, J. C. MacKenzie, Mrs. Frank Woods, George Ross, Thos. Nott, L. C. Smith, H. M. Anao, Mrs. Kishida and two children, Mrs. L. Amshold, R. W. Carroll, R. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, A. H. Carter, Mrs. F. W. FROM MAUI—Mrs. Hattie Anna, Master Anna, W. H. Pera, Miss Leonard, L. M. Fisher, T. Munro, L. G. K. Kodama, Y. Yoshikawa, Miss L. Chamberlain, S. Kanaka, S. Ozaki, L. Takahara, Thos. Brown, L. Von Tenopsky, W. J. Warkins, G. W. Schuman, O. W. Balmer, H. Faris, K. Takano, Mrs. Louie Self.

PUNAHOU JUNIOR ACADEMY

New Departments Are Determined Upon Carrying Out Reorganization Plans

Punahou will establish a Junior Academy and departments of manual arts and of household arts. This decision was reached by the Trustees of the Oahu College at the regular March meeting of the Corporation. This decision carries into effect the plans for reorganization of Punahou on which President A. F. Griffiths has been working for nearly two years.

The reorganization, now finally approved by the Corporation, includes the following features:

- The establishment of a Junior Academy.
- The establishment of a department of manual arts and of household arts.
- The continuance of the Boarding Department for both boys and girls.
- The division of the school into three schools: Punahou Elementary School; Punahou Junior Academy; Punahou Academy.
- A change in the rates of tuition and the establishment of part scholarships.

The Junior Academy will consist of the seventh and eighth grades and of the "freshmen" class. It will be located at Rice Hall, now the Boys' Dormitory, which will be remodelled for the purpose. Under this plan, which is known as the 6-3-3 plan, the Junior Academy becomes a school with a plan and spirit all its own. It is neither the upper grades remodelled nor the freshmen class simplified; it has a definite purpose and a new plan of organization, revised courses of study and method of instruction and administration which combine the advantages of the grammar school and the academy for students of the adolescent age.

The benefit will be felt also in the grades below the seventh grade and in the academy. It will provide more room for the Elementary School for Charles R. Bishop Hall will now entirely be given over to this school. It will relieve the congestion in Panahi Hall under which the Academy has labored for several years. Through the school it will provide better instruction for individual students and more personal attention from the faculty. The new plan of organization will be closer and in many cases the classes smaller.

The department of manual arts will offer courses in manual training for boys in the Junior Academy and Academy. This continues the handwork now being done in the Elementary School. The manual training will consist very largely of first of woodwork. As the classes get training in this elementary subject, advanced courses will be given in iron working, gas engine, electricity and plumbing. These courses will be open without extra tuition to the boys who elect them.

The household arts, planned especially for the needs of Punahou girls, will offer courses in sewing and cooking. This work will be open without extra tuition to girls of the Junior Academy and Academy. As the course develops more advanced subjects will be given. The Boarding Department will be carried on as before. The girls and women teachers will occupy Castle Hall; the boys will be placed in Dole Hall. A special study is now being made of the plans and policies for the conduct of the department.

The schools and the classes which they will include are as follows: Punahou Elementary School—Grades 1 to 6; Punahou Junior Academy—Grades 7, 8, 9; Punahou Academy—Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes.

This nomenclature which has been adopted will eliminate the name Preparatory School which has become familiar to Punahou students and patrons, but which is something of a misnomer. The name Punahou School, under which the school was founded in 1841, will be used to designate the entire school as a whole. Oahu College will be reserved for strictly college courses which may be offered later.

The rate of tuitions beginning in 1918-1919 will be as follows: Elementary School.....\$ 75 Junior Academy.....90 Academy.....110

This change has been made necessary by the fact that the new plan of organization will require at least five additional teachers and by other considerations, including the greatly increased cost of education, the desire of the Trustees adequately to pay Punahou teachers, diminished income from certain investments owing to the war, and the increased cost of practically everything which enters into the conduct of a school.

It is estimated that the total cost of these changes for the first year will be approximately \$25,000. The trustees are gratified that they are able to make so large improvements at so small a total cost. This is made possible only by the fact that they are able to make use of so commodious and satisfactory a building as Rice Hall. Its remodeling can be completed at a relatively small cost and yet provide a building fairly well adapted to the purpose for which it is being changed.

The trustees emphasize the fact that this is only a temporary arrangement which provides a satisfactory solution of the pressing problem of numbers at Punahou. Already there has been a full presentation of plans for a permanent group of buildings which will provide for the future—buildings adequate in size and satisfactory in design for the school. These plans were not acted upon at this time because of the very strong feeling of the corporation that no large plan for new buildings or the rebuilding of old buildings should be entered into while the nation was at war. They believed that the time, energy and material so required should be put into the effort to win the war, and that such a temporary plan as has been adopted should be put into effect until the war has been won.

KAMAKAKA ENTERS PLEA; NOT GUILTY

Plea Day in Circuit Court Brings Forward Many Interesting Proceedings

"Rev." Sam Kamakaka, one of the two "witnesses" to the document filed last November by "Princess" Theresa as the last will and testament of the late Queen Liliuokalani, and who confessed that he did not sign as a witness in the presence of the Queen, as was purported, and did not see the Queen sign yesterday pleaded not guilty before Judge Heen to the charge of conspiracy in connection with the purported will.

Kamakaka got cold feet last fall when it was found that the will bore evident traces of fraud, and hastened to state publicly, through one of the attorneys for Theresa, that he never saw the Queen sign, but came to the document and that his name was signed only in the presence of Theresa, and wife, at his own home.

James Keoloha, another "witness," whom Kamakaka says did not sign his name in the presence of the Queen, filed a demurrer.

"Princess" Theresa's part in the transaction, in which she is charged with the two acts of conspiracy, was continued, and she will make an appearance before the court on Tuesday.

Bullock Was Called

When the case of David C. Bullock was called, Attorney Garden arose to represent him, plea being reserved until Saturday. Bond was fixed in the sum of \$2500. Bullock is charged by the grand jury with having shot W. O. Ito, a Japanese chauffeur, at Red Hill late last year. Bullock is alleged to have hired the Japanese auto and at Red Hill to have assaulted the driver, and robbed him. Bullock was arrested the same night at Fort Shafter.

Three Japanese, Kajihara, Yamamoto and Nishihara, were arraigned on six indictments filed by the grand jury, charging them with stealing and breaking up autos and motorcycles and retained the parts at their "garage" in Moiliili. Their cases were continued until next Saturday for plea. Each was required to put up \$3000 for release, but no bonds were filed.

Sims Bond Fixed

Charged with embezzling funds and supplies at Heine's while he was manager, Harry Sims was arraigned in court yesterday. Bond was fixed at \$5000, and the case was continued, for plea, until next Saturday. He is charged with converting to his own use 320 bottles of liquor valued at \$435, and "chits" valued at over \$700. He was represented by Thompson and Cathcart.

Goo Wan Hoy pleaded not guilty to a charge of subornation of perjury. Divorce has been filed in the circuit court by Clifton William Crandall against Leonie Anna Crandall. He charges desertion, saying his wife is now living on O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Hart Case Continued

Lionel Hart was in court, but had his case continued until April 6. Three cases, one for embezzlement, one for forgery and one for passing a forged paper, were called up. These cases originate from the time Hart was local representative of the Stoneham Company, brokers, of New York, and suddenly slipped away to the Orient, when it was discovered, according to the grand jury charges, that certain transactions were not on the level.

W. S. S.

HANDSOME FORTUNE RECEIVED BY HEIR

A fortune, totaling up several hundred thousand dollars, passed into the hands of an heir on Friday, a mere scrap of paper, just one page of type written matter, signed in a very small hand by Gerald H. May, closing an epilogue of the life history of the late T. May, formerly of Honolulu, but who spent his last years in England. This scrap of paper was dropped into the bin on the counter of the circuit court clerk yesterday morning and transfers many gilt edged stocks to the heir.

The fortune comprises, almost exclusively, stocks and bonds in Hawaiian corporations, particularly sugar plantations, as well as traction companies. Practically every dividend paying concern is included among the stocks transferred to Mr. May, one of the principal legacies. The receipt was signed to S. B. Dole, J. H. Henderson and A. Lewis, Jr., executors.

Looming up as one of the largest items in the fortune are 222 shares of C. Brewer & Co. stock, the last sale on public record being at \$460 per share, making a total of nearly \$102,000.

There are also 695 shares of Honoumuli, which at \$40 a share, represents about \$27,800. Then 568 shares of Hawaiian Agricultural Co. shares represent \$25,560. A lot of 165 shares of Wailuku Co., represents about \$4200. Oahu Sugar shares, 207, are worth about \$7200. Ewa shares are worth about \$2200. There are about \$2000 worth of Oahu Railway shares. In addition the legatee received the following: Hustace Peck shares, 8; Hawaiian Electric shares, 66; Bank of Hawaii, 28; Rapid Transit, 1; May & Co., 156; Paia Plantation, 10; Union Feed Co., 12; Hawaiian Fiber Co., 10; Pacific Guano Co., 46; Hawaii Consolidated, 64; Bank of Maui, 8; McCabe, Hamilton & Kenny, 4. Two loans, to be paid to Mr. May aggregate \$14,000.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advt.